INTELLIGENCER

(Mandays Excepted)

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WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER,

UNLINHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING

ORREPONDENCE solicited from every part of the state and country. Correspondents are requisted to write legibly and on one side of the paper only; and to sign their names, not for publication, but in proof of good faith. All manymous letters will be consigned to the waste Address all Letters and Telegrams to

THE INTELLIGENCER,

The Lancaster Intelligencer.

LANCASTER, AUGUST 25, 1885.

The attorney general has determined to act in the railroad matter, as we have not oubted that he would. The Democratic rention will take strong ground against the railroad merger, and the party will stand in this campaign, as it is wont to stand, by the side of the law.

The Republican party has, as a party already made its election, and has refused unce the attempted violation of the stitution. It looks now, however, so black for that side, as to make it probable that many of the Republican politicians will break away from it. General Beaver. who is controlled by the unanimous public ment in the locality of his residence, whose interests are directly affected, has already taken a decided stand, which brings him in harmony with the Demo-cratic party on this issue which is to dominate the canvass. It cannot fail to greatly promote the election of the Democratic ticket. The mass of the Republican party will gravitate into opposition to it, and will helplessly drift into a position which will be utterly ruinous to their success. Their organs now are undertaking to defend the infamous consolidation, because the Democrats are assaulting it and because the Republican convention was unwise enough to say nothing. There seems to be no help for the Republicans. It is evident that their path of wisdom is the one on which General Beaver would lead them. They ought by all means to get this issue out of the campaign, and march with Beaver parallel to the Democratic column. But they are not wise enough for it and the consequences will be most disastrous to them.

In Harrisburg, To-morrow.

The Democratic state convention will pices that give promise of harmonious proorable outcome and the inauguration of a successful campaign. Larger pluralities than 81,000 have been polled in Pennsylvania against the Demo-

The Republicans selected the most notable example of their worst elements, of their most corrupt practices and their most debased principles. As has been claimed for him, Quay is very well known; and the wider the worse. He is an exemplar of legislative debauchery, executive debasement and official spoliation. The Democrats could not easily light upon any man who would not make a clean and honorable contrast with Quay. But if it should hap pen, as now seems likely, that the nomina tion in its search for an Lonest man, will fall upon one who ecmbines popularity with integrity, ability with experience, and has all the elements of a successful, practical, prudent business man, why should the people not discover in him their next state treasurer?

Nor is there any reason why the convention should not get to an early and satisfactory conclusion about a platform. It need not be lengthy, so much as it needs to be clear; it need not worry the language to conceal ideas and opinions, so much as it needs to speak in unmistakable tone upon the living topics of political concern to Pennsylvania. It may with propriety reaffirm as to federal issues the principles upon which the Democratic president was elected; it should give frank and fair endorsement of the state and federal administrations, and ought to stigmatize as they deserve the insolent pretensions of the ring Republican nominee's candidacy. But for the vigorous enforcement of the state constitution, and especially against its proposed violation in the merger of competing railway lines, the Democratic platform should be unequivocal and bold. With such a start there may be great re-

sults worked out in sixty days. . .

" Independent" and "Fair-Minded." The American is a weekly publication, sued from Philadelphia at the expense of Mr. Wharton, we believe, and which has only a private circulation. In its prospecof a new volume it declares that "it aims at an honorable standard in literary excellence, an independent and fearless course, a catholic and fair-minded relation to controverted questions, and the study of the hopeful side of human affairs."

How well it hits its aim may be inferred from the fact that in the same issue it says deliberately : " The worst offences against free elections, short perhaps of murder, will be tenderly considered at Washington ; and whatever the president can do to shield their perpetrators, will be done for

It further declares with reference to dent Cleveland's famous letter to me one who recommended an unfit peron to him, and then expressed wonder at his appointment, "We presume his admirers are short of matters for which to oraise him, since the less scrupulous of hem find it necessary to forge documents as a basis for eulogy."

It is no cause for surprise to find this this no cause for surprise to find this same American declaring that "heretofore there has been no application of any party test in selecting the boards of pension examing surgeons." This is a falsehood, pure and simple. The most rigorous party test has been applied to these appointments, and no Democrat in these parts ever got

em, though men who had seen no military service were put on at the nod of Republican politicians, and better physicians and ex-soldiers were excluded from them simply because they were Democrats. The American either knows this to be true, or it does not. If it does, it lies maliciously; if it does not, it misrepresents stupidly. In either case it should amend its prospectus or hire a better marksman for editor.

What Vanderbilt May Do. The question of the completion of the South Pennsylvania railroad is one of absorbing interest to the people living in those sections of the state which it traverses and which have heretofore had no railroad service or of such inadequate kind as a monopoly always af-fords. These people welcomed the new road and gave it a right of way through their lands, upon its undertaking to have the line completed by a fixed early date. There has been a contract between them and the company thus raised which their astute lawyers tell them will enable them to maintain an action in their own

behalf against the company for the com-pletion of the road, and that they are not therefore dependent upon the action of the attorney general. This seems to be sound law and good sense. Certainly this railroad company, after agree-ing with the land owners to build the road as part of the consideration of the right of way, ought to be held by the law to the accomplishment of their part of the bargain. It may be that the construction of the road cannot in this way be compelled; but the promoters of it can be held in damages; and with Vanderbilt at their

Evidently Mr. Vanderbilt had better complete his road. He has too much money to make it prudent for him to take his hand from the plough and take the risk of a suit for damages. Doubtless he will complete the South Pennsylvania.

head it may be easily understood that a

jury anywhere in these United States would make the recovery adequate to the

It looks as though he was getting everything snug on the West Shore; and when he has from the Pennsylvania all it can give him, be will let it swing.

It Has a Goose.

The Examiner exhibits a correspondent who is fully persuaded that the attempted consolidation of the new railroads of Pennsylvania into the hands of the Pennsylva nia railroad company, is a most beneficent arrangement for the public, and has been the cause of the advance in the price of stocks which has lately come upon us. As a philanthropic effort to help business and help the state while helping themselves he considers the scheme of the Pennsylvania railroad managers most admirable. His "friend Hon. George B. Roberts" being president of the establishment, he ascribes to him the glory of the movement. The Examiner correspondent shows himself to have a very imperfect knowledge of the construction of the English language. We find in his halting phrases no evidence that his friend Mr. Roberts would be proud to be so called. Nor do we think that President Roberts will be greatly gratified at the intimation that he is responsible meet in Harrisburg to-morrow, under aus- for the consolidation folly. Nor will the stock-dealing correspondent be apt to e as greatly taken with the scheme stocks come tumbling down some of these days and he gets hurt. Though, when they drop, it is possible that he may be silly enough to think that the attorney general did it with this injunction upon his "friend' Ro. arts.

> Who Was the Thief! A writer in the New Era gives Prison keeper D. K. Burkholder as authority for

the following story: When Johnnie Hoover, the poor demented fellow from the Soldiers' Home at Dayton, was here, he had some money and a certain lawyer visited his cell, showed him a letter that he said was from General Kilpatrick, and told him that if he signed his name to a paper that he (the lawyer) had with him the general would have him released. Johnnie signed the paper and it proved to be an or der for \$25—gotten by as clear a false pre tense as ever was perpetrated!

The keeper of our prison may consider that it is his duty simply to feed his prisoners and to see that they are clothed and kept in custody and confinement, but most people will fancy that his obligation to protect them from highway robbery extends to such cases as he relates.

If a "certain lawver" has done the thing he describes, such a one ought not only be expelled from the bar, but sent to the county jail. This is not only due to the cause of justice, but to all other lawyers who are scandalized by such an anonymous and indefinite accusation.

Mr. Burkholder should do more or say

GALLONS of ice water will be consumed at Harrisburg to-day by the state Prohibition-

ONE of the biggest leaks in the civil service reform rules has been discovered in Baltimore where a man personated his brother in the examinations for letter-carriers and passed at the head of the list. The original turned up to get the office, and would have been appointed had not information of the deception chanced to reach the postmaster's ear. A system that admits of such gross deception is plainly in need of re-

IT looks as if the coming winter would be a cold one for railroad monopolists.

THERE are some captious people who criticise with considerable acrimony the diposi-tion of the president to take his well earned vacation, arguing that he is not paid his salary for recreating purposes. They are very small people who do this, and whatever their opinions be, they are entitled to very little consideration. They forget that while recreating the president is gaining new health and strength for a better discharge of his constitutional duties. But it is interesting to stitutional duties. But it is interesting make a few comparisons in the line of absenteeism from Washington under President Cleveland and some of his predecessors A Washington antiquary has discovered that Thomas Jefferson in his two terms absented himself from the White House 796 days. Madison stayed away 637 days, and Monroe 708 days. Jackson lowered the record somewhat by scoring 502 days. Polk was away from Washington only 32 days in four years, and Pierce and Buchanan each put in 57 days away from the capital city. Fraud Hayes was the boss absentee from the White House, as was eminently fitting. Had he stayed away entirely, history would not he stayed away entirely, history would not blush to record the gigantic theft under which he held office. Garfield had started on a trip the July after his inauguration when halted by Guiteau's bullet, and Arthur fre-quently left the White House during his in-cumbency. Compared with his predecessors Mr. Cleveland ranks high among the stay at-

The typical Irishman has a pipe in his mouth, yet not a leaf is grown in the Emerald Isle. In the time of Cromwell s law designed to advance the tobacco interests of the American colonies decreed that no tobacco should be grown in Great Britain and Iroland. That law is still on the English statute books unrepealed.

It is a favorite method of assault by the professed enemies of Christianity to assert that the truly religious moderns may not accept in their entirety the conclusions of science in its present state of development. To these the words of St. George Mivart, the eminently religious and profoundly scientific Englishman, are earnestly commended. In a recent contribution to the Nineteenth Century he says: "Thanks to our progress, it has now become plain to all men that no fear inspired by threats of fire, whether temporal or eternal, ought to make the man of science swerve by a hair's breadth from the duty he owes to God of declaring the very truth with respect to the laws God has instituted." The days when a papal bull can hold in check men of science like Galileo and Descartes have forever passed away; for and Descartes have forever passed away; for the world has advanced to-day to the posi-tion that true science draws its devotee nearer to the worship of the Creator of all science.

MR. AND MRS. DAVID MCMULLEN left for lagsta Falls this morning. L. L. AYRES, a well known and influential pusiness man of Wilkesbarre, died on Mon-lay, aged 45 years.

MINISTER KIELEY is expected to arrive in New York within a few days. He sailed for home on the 15th instant.

Andrew H. Green declares that Mr. Til-den is intellectually as sound as a dollar, his speech alone being affected. CHARLES STANFORD, millionaire, form-erly of Wall street, New York, died suddenly on Monday at Schenectady, N. Y.

JOSEPH HYDE, a well-known bridge-builder and conductor of Wilmington, was badly injured, and probably fatally, on Monday afternoon, by falling down a stair-way at the foundry of the Harlan & Hollings-worth company.

EMORY A. STORRS, the Chicago lawyer, ontertained Lord Chief Justice Coleridge, at a dinner on his visit to Chicago. "It is related that just about the time the invited guests that just about the time the invited guests were to swoop down upon the nutritious viands a constable with a writ levied upon the entire dinner—wine included—to satisfy an ancient obligation which Mr. Storrs, in his Skimpole-like carelessness, had neglected to liquidate. A hat was hurriedly passed to liquidate. A hat was hurriedly passed guests and the claim was satisfied. After which the lord chief justice of England and his admiring friends proceeded to satisfy their aspetites.

THE PENSION THIEVES. Something That the G. A. R. Might Profitable

Investigate.

From the New York Sun. In the discovery of hundreds of fraudulent pensions on the rolls of the Chicago office by Commissioner Black, the point to note is that under Commissioner Dudley the possibility that any considerable number of frauds existed was pooh-poohed. In an annual report the latter argued that there were not as many pensions as there ought to be by about 109,000. When Congress sought to throw light on frauds by the publication of a pension list, though very little real publicity was given to it, Mr. Dudley remarked that "thousands of letters are sure to come in, denouncing persons on our list as frauds, but these charges in most instances will be dicta-ted by ignorance, misapprehension, or

It is just to say that Commissioner Dudley's predecessor, whose opinions and acts cost him his place, took a different view of the possibilities and actual prevalence of frauds. "It is my opinion," once said Mr. Bentley, "that not less than ten per cent. of the pension appropriations are paid out upon fraudulent and illegal claims." When we reflect that hundreds of millions have thus been paid out, it will be seen how prodigious the frauds must have been. On another occasion when the annual appropriation was about \$30,000,000, Mr. Bentley held that "the amount paid out annually in fraudulent cases and in excessive pensions is not less than \$3,000,000. It should be noted that it does not require the utter fabrication of a case from false personation It is just to say that Commissioner Dudley's than \$3,000,000." It should be noted that it does not require the utter fabrication of a case from false personation to constitute a fraud on the people. Wrong can be perpetrated in the case of the soldier by falsely pretending that the ailment from which he suffers was acquired in the service, or, again, by pretending that the case is one calling for a larger amount of pension than it is entitled larger amount of pension than it is entitled to. There is reason to suppose that millions upon millions of dollars have been paid out wrongfully in these two classes of claims. The vast majority of all the pensions now subsisting were granted on secret, ex parte evidence. The government officers have had no personal knowledge of the claimants or any of their witnesses. The physician whose certificate was accepted as final has usually been the family physician, who got a fee for it. Old comrades and good friends stood ready to say a kind word or to have their memory refreshed as witnesses for the claim-ant. The frauds, which have drawn pro-digious sums from the treasury, have not consisted merely in false personations, but in the sharp proctice of people who really

aw service. Revision of these cases is impossible; the wrong accomplished was due to a bad system of pensioning—to imperfect laws, unprinci-pled lawmakers, and corrupt or incompetent

of pensioning—to imperiect laws, unprincipled lawmakers, and corrupt or incompetent administrators of the laws. But among crimes which may be ferreted out, in some cases, are false affidavits, the lorgeries of the names of witnesses or affiants, the alteration of merriage records, perjury, the procuring of persons to represent widows of soldiers never married, and so on. As a fact, the frauds hitherto unearthed by Commissioner Black nearly all belong to even a simpler class of cases, and the very simplest conceivable, the continued payment of pensions after they have legally expired.

The great bulk of the pension swindles never will be made known. But at least the future may be made secure, and a little of the past rectified, by a clean sweep of all officials through whose collusion or carelessness enormous plunderings have been going on for twenty years. After the discoveries already made, it ought not to take long to draw the deduction that the first duty is to turn out of their places those whose interest it would be to cover up strongly suspected and probable corruption or incompetency of it would be to cover up strongly suspected and probable corruption or incompetency of the same sort within their spheres.

WHY SHE CUT HIM DEAD. A Tale of a Fishing Excursion That Ended in

Long Branch Corr. of N. Y. Times. I used to be fond of sailing on the Shrewsbury river, an amusement which is very popular here. Once upon a time I was a great deal younger than I am now, and the nickel plate upon my freshness shone with a purer and more celestial lustre. It was then that I fell in love for the first time. The girl wouldn't gather me in to any alarming extent now, because I have seen other girls who have hit me much harder and more ex-pensively than she did. Her name was Lucinda. She had pale green eyes and a cheese-cloth complexion, and could eat more ice cream and drink more birch beer than any ice cream and drink more birch beer than any girl in the country, and she was proud of it. I was proud of it, too, at first. After I had gone through a period of amateur bankruptcy I found that my pride was somewhat shrunken. I used to sit in a hammock with Lucinda and read improving poetry to her. If there is one thing in this world better fitted than another to bring two young people together it's a hammock. But we had the poems of Martin F. Tupper with us, and hence we were safe.

ple together it's a hammock. But we had the poems of Martin F. Tupper with us, and hence we were safe.

Things went on smoothly until one day Lucinda got hold of a story about a sailor and his sweetheart, and then she wanted me to take her out on the water in a sailboat.

"My darling," I said, "I am not a sailor."

"What matters it?" said she; "you and I will get into a boat and the gentle breezes shall waft us away over the dimpled waters, until our sails are lulled to perfect blies."

"But said I, "suppose they should full us ashore on a sandbank?"

"Perish the thought!" she said.

"That's all right," I replied; "perish just as many thoughts as you like, so long as you dont perish me. I have a profound admiration for my own existence."

"We sail," she declared, "or I am no longer yours."

"Under those circumstances," I replied, "we sail."

So the next day I hired a sailboat for \$I and took her out sailing on the Shrewsbury river. I did not know then, 2s I do now, that the Shrewsbury was as false as it is fair. It is a generally conceded fact that rivers

of coming to the surface for air in all sorts of unexpected places, as the Shrewabury does.

We started off in that boat beautifully. I had a sneeking notion that if I kept the sail away off at one side of the boat she would go along all right; and so she did for a consid. erable time. I held the tiller with one hand and as much of Lucinda as I could encircle with the other, and our souls were beginning to be lulled to a perfect bliss with enormous success when I came to a bend in the river. I saw we had to go around that bend. I pushed the tiller one way and the boat started for the shore. Then I pushed it the other way, and we began to go around the bend. But the sail wouldn't stay where I put it. It manifested a decided inclination to swing around to the other side.

I thought I'd hold it off. I pushed and the sail pushed. We had a very lively tussle for about five minutes, but I found that my back was beginning to ache, while the sail didn't weaken a bit.

"Well, then, swing, blame you!" I exciaimed, stooping down to let it pass over.

There was a swish in the air, and the next thing I knew Lucinda and I were floundering in the water.

"Be calm, my darling," I exclaimed, "I will save you. You shall live to be my blushing bride."

I was swimming manfully, but I couldn't for the life of me keep both our heads out of water. Lucinda's would go under. I was beginning to fear the worst when a man came running down the shore.

"Hey, you, durned fool!" he said; "what are ye swimmin' for? Why don't ye stand up an' walk shore?"

We stood up, and found that the water was very little above our waists. We waded ashore in silence. Lucinda cut me dead the next day. I have lost my faith in sailboats as necessories to the art of making love.

Us Store Robbed and Set on Fire.

His Store Robbed and Set on Fire.

The large dwelling house and store of A. C. Harris and the adjoining dwelling of Mrs. M. Allen, at East Waterford, Juniata county, Pa., were destroyed by fire Monday morning Pa., were destroyed by fire Monday morning about 1 o'clock. The fire was first seen in the kitchen and hall of the Harris building. After securing the safety of his family, Harris rushed into the store to get \$700 in gold and silver coin belonging to his mother which he had in a valise in a pile of rags under the counter. The valise was not there. Few store goods and household goods were rescued from the flames. His horse, saddle and bridle were missing from the stable. Neighbors tracked the horse north of town into the hills, where the trail was lost. The animal was found riderless on the Harris farm ten miles east of the scene of the fire, at daylight.

A Forger Not Lacking Nerve. The house of Edward Carr, on Vine street, The house of Edward Carr, on Vine street, Sunbury, Pa, has been besieged by officers from Muney, Williamsport and Wilkesbarre since 11 o'clock Sunday night, trying to make an arrest for forgery and obtaining money under false pretenses. Carr, it is alleged, forged the name of P. M. Trumbower, of Muney, to a check. The officers tracked him to his home and found the doors locked and barricaded. Carr threatened to shoot anyone who attempts to the doors locked and barricaded. Carricaded, the threatened to shoot anyone who attempts to come in, and the officers, under advice of counsel, have taken up their station outside the house. Fully 500 people are waiting developments. Water and provisions were furnished Carr from the outside by means of a rope and bucket through the second story window.

A SEASHORE IDYL. Woman fair,

Over there On the sandy shore; An ambrella And a fellow, Only these—no more.

With tingling thumbs, A long-suspecting hubby : Fellow's car Is feeling queer, And madam's very sobby. Lawyer now,

With wrinkled brow, Talks a matter o' money . as papers draw...
fitnesses sworn—
fitnesses sworn—
A vinculo matrimonii.
—James H. Heverin. Has papers drawn,

When lips receive a rosy flush, And teeth becomes a dazzling white, Beneath the effects of the brush, When SOZODONT is used aright;

The mouth becomes sweet, pure and warm, And the fresh breath an odorous charm, au251wdcod&w

Another Presidential Present Four cases of plums, preserved "for the nex Democratic President," have been sent to Cleve and from Ovid, N. Y. Perhap plums, like th better class of liquors, improve with age, but Duppy's Pure Malt Whiskuy is always free from every injurious element, whether old or new, and is the best of companions in health or disease. It is sold by all leading druggists and grocers, and is invaluable in cases of pneumo-nia, cholera, malaria and fevers. It has a wonderful effect even in advanced cases of cor

Baron Tennyson.

Tennyson says in his latest poem on Spring:

"The blackbirds have their wills,
The poets too."

The blackbirds often have the best of it,
too, for they seidom have dyspepsia or debility,
while many poets have both these diseases, as
can easily be seen. Poets and others afflicted
with dyspepsia or rheumatism, can obtain
speedy and complete relief by using Brown's
Iron Bitters, Mr. Timothy Seek, Pleasant
Grove, Pa., says he was cured of two years
standing by taking one bottle oi Brown's Iron
Bitters.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Who does not delight to see a good locking face? Yet crysipelas disfigures the features almost beyond recognition. But this is not the worst of it. This disease is as dangerous as it is repulsive. It is sometimes called "St. Anthony's Fire," and often causes sudden death. Mr. S. B. Carpenter, of Grandville, N. Y., had it in both legs and was cured by Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy. The medicine excels all others for the blood. Especially adapted to persons in feeble health.

North Pole Expeditions.

Prize fights, lotteries, walking matches, and balloon ascensions are usually humbugs of the worst sort. Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil is not a humbug. It is a quick cure for aches and sprains, and is just as good for a lameness. For sale by H. B. Cochran, druggist, 137 and 139 North Queen street, Lancaster.

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Liston's Extract of Beef. PINEST IN THE WORLD. Established, 1786. H. E. SLAYMAKER, Agt., THE MANSION.

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STRENGTHENS THE MUSCLES. STEADIES THE NERVES. ENRICHES THE BLOOD. GIVES NEW VIGOR. PHYSICIANS AND DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND IT.

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GENUINE TURKEY RED TABLE DAMASK, 56 inches wide, warranted Fast Colors, 25c., former price, 50c. BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED TABLE LINENS, At Astonishing Low Prices.

LINEN NAPKINS & TOWELS at Low Prices TWILLED ALL-WOOL RED FLANNEL, 25c., worth 40c. CANTON FLANNELS, 5c., 6%c., 9c. and 12cke. These goods are worth from 2c. to 5c. a yard more, being much better goods than any goods offered at these prices.

WHITE WOOL BLANKETS at \$2,50, worth \$3.50. ALL-WOOL WHITE BLANKETS, \$3.50, former price, \$5.00. GENUINE SCOTCH ZEPHYR GINGHAMS,

SATINES IN DARK COLORS FOR FALL, The Largest Assortment in Largester

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One Hundred Dozen All-Linen Momie Towels.

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Twenty-five Pieces Hand Loons GERMAN TABLE LINEN

375cc, worth 55c. a yard.

ONE CASE FILL WIDTH RED DAMASK TABLING, 25c, a yard, usual price, 375c.

ONE CASE FULL SIZE Honey Comb Quilts. 5se., usually sold at 75c.

One Case Large LANCASTER QUILTS, only Opened to-day, a New Line of DARK GROUND SATINES in New Styles at Low Prices.

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J. B. MARTIN & CO.

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We have placed on the REMNANT COUN TER the Remnants and Odds and Ends of stock accumulated during the past season.

REMNANT PRINTS. At 2c., 3c., 4c. and 5c. a yard.

REMNANT GINGHAMS. At 4c. a yard.

RENNANT CHAMBRAYS. At 64c; worth 15c.

REMNANT MUSLINS. At te., 5c., 6c. a yard.

Remnant Table Linens.

REMNANT TOWELINGS. At Sc., 4c., 5c. a yard.

At 15c., 29c. and 25c, a yard,

Remnant Dress Plaids At 64e; worth 12c.

REMNANT DRESS GINGHAMS, At Se ; worth 15c.

1,000 Yards Remnant All-Wool Cassimeres,

FOR BOYS' AND MEN'S SUITS AT ONE-FOURTH VALUE.

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Summer Neckwear, Gauze Underwear, Fancy Flannel Shirts, Balbriggan Underwear, Half-Hose, White Shirts, Feather-Weight Drawers, &c.

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METZGER & HAUGHMAN'S, FROM LATE AUCTION SALES AT VERY LOW PRICES. Mattings, Carpets, Mattings, Carpets, Mattings, Carpets, Mattings, Carpets.

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JUST OPENED, at \$1.00, \$1.12, \$1.25 and \$1.50. Decidedly the Best Silks to: the money ever offered. Also LUPIN'S BLACK CASHMERE and HENRIETTA CLOTHS for Mourning Purposes. Full Lines at All Prices. Also LUPIN'S BLACK CASHMERE SHAWLS Double and Single.

At 50c., 75c., \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50, up. R. E. FAHNESTOCK,

Jerseys! Jerseys!! Jerseys!!!

Next Door to the Court House, Lancaster, Pa.

BOWERS & HURST,

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26 and 28 North Queen Street.

AUCTION BARGAINS OPENING TO-DAY. Large Lot of Quilts, with and without fringe, which we shall offer very low. Velveteens, Black Crinolines, Handkerchiefs, bought away down in price and to be sold quick, will be marked low. Men's Scarlet Shirts only 50c, and the quality very good: now is the time to buy them while they are here; they wont last long. Ladies' Jerseys, a big drive at 50c; they sell fast; we have lots of them in all sizes. Better Jerseys, new style vest front, elegant quality, only \$1.00 and up. New Hamburgs, an elegant line open to-day. Two cases New Satines and Prints, all new choice styles; come and see them, you cannot help but be suited. Our space will not permit us to enumerate all the New Goods we are opening to-day, but they are many of all kinds and will be sold extremely low.

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Tobacco Growers will find it greatly to their advantage to have a pair of the

"GEM TOBACCO SHEARS." The Best Shears for Cutting Off Tobacco. No Stooping.

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Blank Books, Writing Papers, Envelopes, Writing Fluids and Inks,

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